TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WHIG is published every Saturday morning, by the BLAIR COUNTY UNION PRINTING ASSOCIATION, at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or within the year—otherwise $2,50

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2 50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line: each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb 3 '65, 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS,

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.

Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec. 9, 6 .

WLEE WOODKOK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &, entrused to his care will recieve prompt attention. Jan 13, 1866.

H. H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865.

MEDICAL CARD,

DR. G. W. STROHECKER.

Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's. Dec. 23, 1865

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a. Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D

Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO, (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

NEW FIRM.

COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb 3, 1864.-tf

L. GAMPE & CO

HAS OPENED A

PAINT SHOP,

IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

and will execute, SIGN, FRESCO, ORNAMENTAL and plain House Painting. Varnishing, Graining, and all work usually performed by professors of the art.

By promising the most acceptable prices, we hope to acquire the patronage of the public and secure success to the establishment.

The Shop is Located on MONTGOMERY Street, in the building formerly occupied by T. Hopkins as a saddler shop.

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things—Neutral in Nothing. No. 9.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00

	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.
BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors

HARRY WILLOUGHBY,

OR

"WHAT IS THE USE."

"Harry, my son," said Mrs. Willoughby, "I wish you would practice your music lesson this morning."

"Oh, now, what's the use?" interrupted Harry, "I wish that Chickering had the piano forte, and that I had never taken a lesson."

"The use," his mother calmly replied, "you cannot now see. If you never learn any lesson, you will grow up in ignorance, I fear."

"But," persisted Harry, "playing the piano is just fit for girls. I want to be out of doors, a-coasting with the other boys."

"Edward Bliss practices two hours every morning; he is not out coasting The lesson must be learned at some time."

"Well," said Harry, "if I must, I *must;* but I don't mean to take another quarter's lesson; and he went into the parlor to while away the time that he ought to have devoted to his lesson.

Instead of practicing, as his mother desired, and supposed him to be doing, he took a small song book, and tried to play the air of the "Star Spangled Banner," then other tunes, as his inclinations led him; and finally, when that ceased to amuse him, he turned to his instruction book.

All that Harry needed was patience, for he had a quick ear for music, and his teacher said he appeared to have a natural skill. But as he was so unwilling to devote his time to science, his parents yielded to his importunity, and permitted him to relinquish the study.

"Two more hours for play now," said Harry, as he went one morning after a snow storm. Passing the house in which Edward Bliss lived, he heard Edward practising his lesson. "I wonder what good Ed. thinks it's going to do him," he said musingly. "I wonder how he can make up his mind to practice so much."

The fact was that Edward had confidence in his parents. He thought they knew better what was for his benefit than he did, and in the spirit of true obedience, he did as they desired.

"Where are you going with that shovel, Ben?" said Harry to one of his companions whom he met on the sidewalk.

"I've earned fifty cents this morning, shoveling snow. Mrs. Miles gave a quarter for shoveling the snow out of her yard. It didn't take me more than half an hour or so," said Ben; and then he asked Harry to go home and get a shovel, and then they would go into the next street, and see who would earn the most money.

Harry was pleased with the proposition, and congratulated himself, when he returned home, on having earned a whole dollar.

"To think," he said, "what a stupid fellow Ed. Bliss is, sitting at the piano, drumming away, while I'm earning money." He said something of the kind to his mother, and was vexed to think she could not unite with him in calling Edward a stupid boy.

But music was not the only study about which Harry felt competent to deride. "What's the use of studying grammar?" he said. "Don't I know how to talk?" So he avoided all that he could, without being censured. He thought he knew grammar enough.

"Holloa, Ed., who done the best day's work last Saturday, you or I? When you was practicing I was shoveling snow, and I earned a dollar. So Harry began when he met Edward Bliss on Monday morning. Edward was going to tell him that he had better have been studying his grammar, because he noticed two errors in what he said, but he thought Harry would be offended, perhaps, and so he answered that at present Harry's day's work seemed to pay better than his, but he hoped to reap some benefit from his day's work at some time.

Harry laughed, and went away whistling.

Some six months after, one summer evening, Harry ran into the house: "Mother," he said, "I've got a chance to earn some money. You know Mr. B., the man that plays our church organ; he says if I'll blow the organ an hour this evening, he'll pay me fifty cents.

When Harry arrived at the church, some one was playing, and Mr. B. was waiting for him. "I'm glad to see you, Harry," he said; now stand here, and be sure to keep the bellows filled."

Harry found it harder work than he supposed it would be. "But it's only for an hour," he said, "and fifty cents when it's over."

Mr. B. paid him promptly, and told Harry he would like to engage him, if he might depend upon him, to blow the organ for the next four Sabbaths. The boy who usually served was to have a vacation, and as he should take his vacation at the same time, he wanted to leave matters fairly arranged, so that the chorister need have no trouble during his absence. For the four Sabbaths' service he would pay a dollar.

Harry was pleased to accept the proposal, and went home delighted.

"This is something I never thought of," he said, as he told his parents of the arrangement, "earning money Sabbath day."

The church bell was tolling when Harry was on his way to church, and he stepped briskly forward, remembering that he was to be there in season for the "voluntary."

As he ascended the stairs leading to the gallery, he observed Edward Bliss. "I thought you always sit with your mother, Ed! You going to sit in the gallery to-day?" he asked in surprise.

"Yes," replied Edward, "I don't know how I shall succeed, but I promised Mr. B. I would do my best."

"At the organ?" Harry inquired.

"Yes," Edward modestly replied.

"But he has hired me," said Harry, his face coloring.

"Yes, the same evening he engaged me to play, he engaged you to blow the organ. I was practicing a voluntary that evening. You did not know it, I suppose. I did not know you was blowing till you had gone.

"You play for church service? You are in fun, Ed. When did you ever learn?"

"I learned by practicing. It took time," Edward said; but it is time well spent, my mother says."

They had reached the door, and further conversation could not be had. Harry wished he could break his engagement, but he dared not do it.

So, though he never felt so mean before, he was obliged to serve Edward Bliss in a manner he had never dreamed of. He tried to avoid his acquaintances when going home from church, and he thought they would laugh at him. But far from that, for no one thought to inquire who blew the organ, while he heard many complimenting the performance and good taste of the young organist.

"How much does Mr. B. pay you?" he asked Edward, when they met in the afternoon.

"Two dollars a Sabbath," Edward replied.

"Two dollars!" Honest, though?" said Harry.

"Certainly."

"But he only pays me a quarter, and of course it takes me as long as it does you. It isn't fair."

"But it did't take you any time to learn, you know. It didn't cost you anything," replied Edward.

Then Harry saw how much better it would have been for him to have listened to his mother's counsel, and he wished he had been wise betimes.

More than a year later, Harry learned to deplore another folly.

A business firm wished to procure a corresponding clerk. Applications were to be made in the handwriting of the applicant. Harry felt almost sure that he should obtain the situation, for he wrote a handsome hand.

When he was refused, he asked, as a favor, what objection they could have to employ him, and was told that it was simply that the grammar which he used would be a disgrace to their names.

Harry was extremely mortified, and the more unhappy because Edward Bliss was the successful candidate.

To think that Edward Bliss should have annually a thousand dollars salary for week day work, and a salary for playing the organ on Sunday, vexed Harry exceedingly; for Edward had become an accomplished organist, and would command a handsome salary. But each was reaping what he had sowed.

When I hear a school boy say, 'What's the use?" when his parents desire him to learn any useful lesson; or, as I heard a lad say, "stay in and play the piano, may be I ought to, but I can't see it!"—I think the time is coming when he will see how much wiser it would have been for him to listen to the instructions of his parents than to follow his own indiscreet inclination. A lost hour never returns. Youth is the time to treasure up knowledge. "He that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise."

A NOVEL SCENE was witnessed in the Tremont House, Boston, billiard room a few nights ago. Four commissioned officers engaged in the late war, all bereft of their right arms, were enjoying themselves in playing a game of billiards. Though compelled to ply the mace with their left hands only, yet their performance well demonstrated their skill.

MISCELLANY.

A STRIKE IN THE IRON MILLS AT PITTSBURG.—A reduction of wages recently agreed upon by the iron manufacturers of Pittsburg, went into effect on the 29th of January.

In several of the mills the employees refused to go to work, and as a consequence the fires were allowed to burn out and business stopped. The new schedule of prices is as follows:

For boiling, $7 00 per ton of 2,240; bar mill rolling, $4 00 per ton of 2,240; bar mill heating, $1 00 per ton of 2,240; bar mill catching, 52½ cents per ton of 2,240; guide mill rolling—to take off last advance, leaving the $4 00 list as the present price; muck rolling, 80 cents per ton of 2,240, sheet rolling, 20 per cent. reduction; plate, No. 10 and heavier, $5 62½ per ton of 2,240; roll turning, 20 per cent. reduction; rolling nail plate, 80 cents for 20 kegs; cutting nails, take off last advance.

The *Chronicle* says that some five or six months ago the "boilers" received nine dollars per ton, which, however was reduced to eight dollars. It is now proposed to knock off another dollar, which will reduce their earnings about one dollar per day. In the other departments the reduction will amount to from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The workmen claim that they cannot live at the reduced rates. Rents have advanced from fifty to seventy five per cent., and the prices of provisions remain as high as ever. On the other hand, the manufacturers claim that it is a matter of dire necessity with them; that at the old rates they were losing money, and unless they can employ labor at the reduced rates, it will be more profitable for them to keep their mills idle. But three or four mills, we believe, remain in operation.

A LONG LIST OF CRIMES.—Special dispatches to the Cincinnati papers of January 26th, record numerous losses of life by murder and accident.

On Friday last a man named Green was shot and instantly killed, at Grenada, Miss., by some unknown person.

On the night following a man named Fell was shot dead at the same place.

A man named Buchanan murdered his wife at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

A difficulty occurred between two prisoners in the Indianapolis jail last night, resulting in the fatal stabbing of one of the party.

A flatboat, containg Mr. Pratt and eight negroes, while crossing the Mississippi at Fort Pickering, was capsized. Mr. Pratt and six of the negroes were drowned.

A train of cars was fired into at Meriden, Miss., on the 7th instant. Lieut. Hunting was severely wounded. On the next night the cars were again fired into at the same place.

STRANGE BRIDAL STORY.—A strange story is told of two sisters at Berlin. About three years ago one of these young ladies was engaged to be married, but on the bridal morning became so ill that she could not possibly go to the church. The bridegroom was a desirable one, and he was a fish who, it seems, had not easily been hooked. There was, therefore, great danger in delay, so instead of postponing the marriage, the second sister, covering herself in a long veil, personated the first, and duly went through the ceremony. The moment it was over she transferred the bridal dress and ornaments to her sister, who was thus considered to have all proper claim to this husband she married by proxy. It is only recently that a discovery has been made of the real facts, and proceedings are about to be taken not only in the civil, but also in the criminal courts of Berlin.

THE COTTON CROP OF ILLINOIS.—The remarkable increase within four years, in the shipments of cotton from points in southern Illinois, is shown from the fact that the shipments from nine of the stations on the Illinois Central Railroad, amounted in 1862, to 6,770 pounds, and in 1865 to 1,581,400 pounds. The following figures show the constant and rapid increase:

Year.	Pounds.
1862	6,770
1863	91,597
1864	384,430
1865	1,581,400

THE MANUFACTURING enterprise of Pennsylvania was never as lively as at the present. The latest exhibition of energy in this connection, is that of the capitalists of Bellefonte, Centre county, who are about to erect an immense establishment for the manufacture of Russia sheet-iron, on Spring creek. The *Central Press* says that all the arrangements for the works have been made, and that they will be in operation in a very short time.

RELIGIOUS READING.

BEAUTIFUL CITY.

Beautiful Zion, built above,
Beautiful city that I love,
Beautiful gates of pearly white,
Beautiful temple, God its light.
He who was slain on Calvary
Opens those pearly gates to me.

Beautiful heavens, where all is light,
Beautiful angels clothed in white,
Beautiful strains that never tire,
Beautiful harps through all the choir,
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshiping at the Saviour's feet.

Beautiful crowns on every brow,
Beautiful palms the conquerors show,
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear,
Beautiful all who enter there.
Thither I press with eager feet—
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

Beautiful throne for Christ our King,
Beautiful songs the angels sing,
Beautiful rest, all wanderings cease,
Beautiful home of perfect peace.
There shall my eyes the Saviour see,
Haste to this heavenly home with me.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN CHURCH.

To those who attend the First Church the last Sabbath will be the most memorable of the year. President Finley—strong and vigorous in spite of the burden of years that lays most men aside from active labor—preached in the morning from the text, "Come, for all things are now ready. And they all with one consent began to make excuse." The sermon was continued into the afternoon, as his custom is, and characterized by his usual searching presentation of the truth. Drawing it to a close and taking his key from the peculiar and impressive relations of the day, the last of the old year, he made a powerful appeal to the audience then and there. The heart of the great congregation seemed obedient to his will—as the good man himself would say, to the power of God, so unmistakably present. Waves of feeling seemed to roll over the whole audience. By the speaker's request, the pews nearest the pulpit, in the body of the house were vacated, and an invitation was extended to all who were not Christians and who would consecrate themselves with the closing year to the Christian life, to come forward. Slip after slip was filled. From the gallery, from the orchestra and from every portion of the house came all classes—gray haired men in tears, women, young men—who had faced for years the storm of battle without flinching, now stood trembling like cowards—mothers leading up their children—no one could have looked upon the scene and mocked. It was too real. Again other seats were vacated, and the invitation was given to all brekslidden Christians who would return from their wandering, to come forward. Another exodus from the galleries, and tears flowed all over the house as Christian hearts welcomed back the returning prodigals. A third invitation called up all Christians who would reconsecrate themselves to their Master. By this time the lower floor of the house was filled, and the gallery—so few remained, bore the appearance as if the benediction had been pronounced. For many years no such audience has been dismissed in Oberlin as then, soberly, slowly and tearfully went homeward. It must have seemed to the speaker as if the old revival times of thirty years ago, when such power waited on his efforts, had come back again. And doubly grateful must it have been as a seal to the patient, faithful labor and preaching of the fall and winter in which he has sought for a revival.—*Oberlin, O., News.*

SABBATH AND SUNDAY.

A correspondent asks us to consider the expediency of disusing *Sunday* and using SABBATH for the first day of the week. The words are not synonymous however. *Sabbath* is the day of rest observed on Saturday by the Jews, on Sunday by Christians. *Sabbath* is the institution: *Sunday*, or the first day of the week, the time of its observance. In England this distinction is more carefully observed than here.—"The Homilies of the English Church" enjoin us "to keep the Christian *Sabbath* day, which is the *Sunday*." So the title of the great national Society, "American *Sunday* School Union," marks it a *Christian* institution, as distinct from any other religion. The Seventh Day Baptists published a paper called the *Sabbath* Recorder, but it advocated the observance of *Saturday* as the Sabbath. It would therefore be injurious to our principles as Christians who hold that Sunday is the Sabbath day, if we ceased to speak of it when simply designating the day of the week, as *Sunday*. The heathen origin of the several names of the days of the week, is no objection to our using them now.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE splendor of Mrs. Douglas' wedding costume is the talk of Washington.

BRIGHAM YOUNG proposes to purchase two of the Sandwich Islands, and emigrate thither with his flock.

GONZALES and Pellicier, the murderers of the Spaniard, Otero, in New York, have been sentenced to be hung on the 9th of March.

THE ships supposed to have been lost during the late gales on the coast of England will number between 300 and 400.

BEN. WOOD has been detected franking circulars of his *Daily News* nine months after his term as member of Congress expired.

THE New York *Herald's* Havana correspondent reports the arrival of two cargoes of Africans on the island within a short time.

GUBERNATORIAL.—Ex-Speaker H. C. Johnson, of Crawford declines to present his name as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

A BROTHER of Gen. Grant, formerly his partner in business, is now in Washington, and submiting to considerable lionizing at the hands of the military and civic authorities.

GENERAL LONGSTREET has entered into partnership with Messrs. W. M. Owen and E. Owen, and is now transacting the business of cotton factor and general commission merchant in New Orleans.

THE steamship London, from London to Melbourne; has foundered at sea with about 270 souls on board.—The survivors, 16 of the crew and three passengers, were landed at Falmouth on Jan. 15.

THE Washington *Intelligencer* denies on authority the story that Jeff. Davis is about to be tried by a military commission. It says there is no foundation whatever for it beyond the expressed desire of a member of the Cabinet and of a late major general.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—A Massachusetts Judge has decided that a husband may open a wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge, that the husband and wife were one, and the husband is that one.

THE Republicans who voted against the passage of the Suffrage Amendment are as follows: Messrs. Baldwin, Mass.; Eliot, Mass.; Hale, New York; Jenckes, Rhode Island; Noell, Missouri; Phelps, Maryland; Randall, Kentucky; Raymond, New York; Rousseau, Kentucky; Whaley, of West Virginia.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a national cemetery on the Antietam battle field, after the plan of the Gettysburg Cemetery. The State of Maryland has appropriated $15,000 towards the project, and a bill is before the Legislature of this State, appropriating a sum of money for the same object.

THE special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make a thorough examination into the revenue system have completed their labors. The report embraces a voluminous document of six hundred pages printed matter. They make no recommendations, except for the passage of a law more stringent in its provisions for collecting the excise tax on whiskey.

THE SUBLIMITY OF LUCK.—We have often heard of men floating on the surface of events, and trusting in the sublimity of luck; but we never before heard of such sublime luck as recently befel a man in Idaho. He used to be an "honest miner" in California. After living in the mountains for several years, he shouldered his knapsack one day and struck out for Idaho. He arrived there last spring, and took up a quarter claim. A few days ago he sold the claim for $800,000 dollars in gold coin of the realm.

THE Georgia Legislature on the 30th ultimo chose A. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy, United States Senator, by 152 votes to 38 for Joshua Hill, a Unionist all through the war. Mr. Stephens declined, and the Legislature thereupon elected Herschell V. Johnson, who is not obnoxious to the charge of a too pertinacious loyalty. He has quite recently been pardoned, and will take his seat in the U. S. Senate at a date which his most sanguine hopes will not undertake just yet to fix.

—Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, has addressed a long letter to the President, urging upon him the propriety of turning over the sea islands and plantations along the coast to their former owners. These lands were given to the freedmen by Gen. Sherman at the time of his capture of Savannah. The Senate has confirmed the titles of these lands to the freedmen for three years.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa. on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE has come to hand, but owing to the crowded condition of our columns we cannot give place to it. It is very long and would crowd out all other matter, making some eight columns of our paper. The Governor, as is usual for him, makes things very plain and pointed, and gives a most satisfactory statement of our financial condition and a full, clear account of the troops called by the general government from this State, during the rebellion.

He recommends the formation of a national Cemetery on the Antietam battle-field, and an appropriation for the historical paintings of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now $2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and well may he be proud to state further, that on the 1st day of December 1865, the State debt was $492,938 66 less than it was in January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts which prove to the people that we have one of the best State Governments in the Union.

The services of the militia called out at different times during the war, are duly recognized, as well as that of other States, and he here takes occasion to explain the cause of the disaffections which arose amongst them on account of their pay, and clearly sets aside all prejudices and jeerings as to his honesty, uprightness and faithfulness as a Governor and as a gentleman.

He suggests that all the Soldiers' Orphans of the State be educated at the expense of the same, and also recommends that there be some provision made for the honorable maintainance of the maimed of the war.

The Governor speaks in glowing terms of the patriotism of the old Keystone; of her resources; the willingness of her people to bear their part of the bloody war, and of the manly sacrifices of her sons whilst facing the enemy at home or abroad.

He reminds the people that the first military aid which reached Washington from the loyal States, was a force of 460 Pennsylvanians who arrived there on the 18th of April 1861.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the reports of the Military Departments and of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education. He also recommends their earnest consideration of the suggestion made by the Surgeon General on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by, proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is approaching our shores, and concludes by saying: "I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore I venture to express the hope that long years of tranquillity and happiness are before us."

Honorables L. W. HALL, and J. G. ADLUM, will please accept our thanks for Legislative documents.

THE Hon. A. A. Barker, editor and proprietor of the *Alleghenian*, in his paper of last week, classes us among his friends, and evidently wishes to flatter us into the notion of accepting his *chaff*. When we wish an office from him we will let him know. At present we do not desire any. But, do tell us, Mr. Barker, something about the proclamation you published, commanding President Johnson to vacate the White House to make room for you, or something to that effect. Do you not think the President very stubborn? How is it?

—The Sunday car travel in Philadelphia is again before the Legislature.

—The New York *Tribune* is doing yeoman's service in the cause of Protection to American industry.

—The receipts at the U. S. Treasury on the 1st of February, from internal revenue, reached the handsome figure of $1,941,625.

—The Clinton county delegates to the Republican State Convention have been instructed to vote for Hon. J. K. Morehead for Governor.

—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* urges the name of General Harry White as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

—The citizens of Dauphin county are agitating the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of the Dauphin county soldiers who fell in the war for the Union.

—Edward B. Ketchum, who was lately convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve a term of four years and six months in Sing Sing, has been placed in the shoe-shop of the prison.

—George Sanderson, Democrat, was on Tuesday last re-elected Mayor of Lancaster, by 179 majority, over John B. Livingston, Union Republican.

—The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery passed the Iowa Legislature by a unanimous vote, not a single Senator or Representative opposing the measure. The resolution and the names of the members of the Legislature are to be printed on parchment and forwarded to Washington.

—The Norristown *Independent* presents the name of Major General David M'Murtrie Gregg, as a suitable candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. A correspondent of the Huntingdon *Globe*, in noticing the article of the *Independent*, pays a fitting tribute to the patriotism, bravery and skill of General Gregg, as displayed during the late war.

—It is reported that the House Judiciary Committee, in consequence of the hostile legislation of some of the Southern Legislatures in regard to the freedmen, have determined to report a universal suffrage bill. Some of them claim that the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, confers upon Congress the power to regulate suffrage in the States.

—The Committee on Claims report in favor of throwing out all claims growing out of the rebellion. The amount of these claims rolls up so fearfully that their payment will require more money than the country can furnish. The public debt would be doubled by their payment. In the opinion of the committee, the establishment of a precedent in their payment would be very dangerous.

—Secretary M'Culloch gives us the usual monthly statement of the public debt. On February 1st the funded and unfunded debt of the United States was as follows: Debt bearing interest in gold, $1,167,149,741 80; debt bearing interest in currency, $1,197,295,881 06; matured debt not presented for payment, $109,933,032; debt bearing no interest, (greenbacks and fractioual currency.) $458,846,547 52. Total debt, $2,824,391,500 70. The funds available in the Treasury on Feb. 1 were, coin, $51,443,161 84; currency, $56,050,186 23. Total cash in the Treasury, $157,493,348 07, leaving the actual debt of the country at $2,716,898,152 63

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.—The amount of Coffee consumed in the United States at several periods, is as follows:

1859	222,610,300 pounds.
1862	88,989,911 "
1863	77,719,641 "
1864	100,086,703 "
1865	128,146,356 "

The progress in the use of this article since 1863 shows that the prosperity of the people at large is increasing. In 1859, the consumption amounted to about seven pounds to each man, woman and child, against four in 1865. The price was 150 per cent. higher in 1865 than in 1859.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

NEW STROKE BY THE PENNA. CENTRAL.

The *American Railroad Journal* has the following relative to a new and great through railroad route to the Mississippi river, to be under the management of parties largely interested in the Pennsylvania railroad:

The plan inaugurated by Sir Morton Peto and his friends connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, to open in connection with the Reading, Catawissa, and Morris and Essex railroads, an air line to the west from New York and Philadelphia, has waked up the parties largely interested in the Pennsylvania railroad, to protect its interests in securing a direct connection with the Mississippi river at Warsaw and Keokuk, and we are informed that parties largely interested in the stock, have, in connection with the stockholders of the "Pan Handle," Steubenville and Indiana, and Columbus and Indianapolis Railroads, formed a company to build a road from *Union City*, on the latter company's road, direct to Logansport, Indiana, a distance of 91 miles, and there to connect with the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington, and the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroads, to Warsaw and Keokuk, on the Mississippi river. The road in Indiana is already under contract, and is to be completed and in running order next January; and it is probable it will then be consolidated with the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington road, forming one company in Indiana, a distance of 152 miles.

The parties interested in the enterprise have already secured the control of the road west of Logansport by purchase of its bonds and stocks, and the following gentlemen were elected directors at the annual meeting a few days since: R. D. Barclay, J. H. Bradley and S. M. Waln, of Philadelphia; Wm. D. Thompson and J. F. Seeley, New York; Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Washington, and Benjamin E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio. These gentlemen are well known railroad capitalists, and are all more or less largely interested in the connecting lines from Indiana to New York, and their names are a sure guarantee that the work will be vigorously pushed towards completion.

The Mississippi and Wabash railroad company, owning the line from Warsaw to the Illinois river, have recently, in view of opening the "Great Midland Route," merged and consolidated with the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad company, which connected at the State line and terminated at Peoria under the name of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railway company, making a continuous line across the State, a distance of 230 miles, and crossing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads at two important points, and also the Illinois Central on the main line, and branch at El Paso and Gilman, and the Chicago and Alton railroad at Chenoa, fifty miles from Peoria.

The consolidated company have already put under contract the "Gap" between Peoria and Carthage, on the Mississippi and Wabash line, and under the patronage and influence of the roads east of Illinois, (which is to form and complete the "Great Midland Route,") it is expected that the road will be completed as soon as the Indiana company make the connection at Logansport. The directors of the Illinois consolidated road are said to be men of wealth and great practical business experience, and having very large personal interest in the property, the public may rest assured that they will not be behind hand in their part of the work, and that the "Great Midland Route" will be opened for through business in fifteen months from this time. The distance from New York to Warsaw and Keokuk by the route is as follows:

New York to Pittsburgh	431 miles
Pittsburgh to Columbus, *via* Pan Handle	121 "
Columbus to Union	86 "
Union to Logansport	91 "
Logansport to Warsaw	291 "
	1,000 miles.
By the Route *via* Chicago to New York the distance is	1,214 "
Making	124 "

—miles difference in favor of the direct route from New York to the Mississippi river.

In order to inaugurate the New Line at once, we learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other companies interested in the project, will on the 1st proximo put on a line of through cars, each company furnishing its quota. Until the completion of the road from Union to Logansport, the route will be *via* Chicago and Great Eastern from Richmond to Logansport. As the cars run through without any change, greater dispatch will be given to freight than by any other route.

The building of the Pan Handle Railroad will thus prove of an immense advantage to the Pennsylvania road, and will more than compensate them for any loss of business arising from the arrangements between the Atlantic and Great Western and Reading railroad companies.

A MAN named John Jones, living at Atlanta, Ga., sends the Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette* the small sum of $50,000 in Confederate money, and asks the editor to send the paper a month.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and debated by Messrs. Marshall, Hubbard, Moulton, Kelley, Ritter and Rousseau. An evening session was held, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Shanklin, Phelps and Chanler, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from Gen. Sheridan and other officers, asking for an increase of pay. A petition was presented, signed by citizens of Detroit, asking for a protective tariff. A bill was reported to prevent the issue of registers to American vessels whose owners procured foreign registers during the war.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced providing for taking a census of the inhabitants of the United States prior to the 1st of October, 1866. Mr. Ross, (Ill.) offered a resolution for an amendment of the rules, so that one day in the week be devoted exclusively to public business, to be known as "the white man's day." Laid on the table. A resolution was offered to compel the South to bear the expense of maintaining a standing army to preserve peace. Laid over. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of removing the National Capital, in order that its site may be accommodated to the population and greater security rendered to legislation, by removing it from the possible attacks of foreign enemies and domestic menaces. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the Freedmen's bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—A bill was reported authorizing the appointment of a minister to the Republic of San Domingo. The morning hour having expired, the joint resolution to amend the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Doolittle presented as a substitute for the proposition before the Senate, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by basing the representation upon the number of voters in each State. The question was then debated until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—To-day's session of the House was taken up in debating the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau,

WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
Baskets,
Tubs,
Bags,
Sleds,
Wagons,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Carts, and
Children's Gigs.

DIEFFENBACHER

Sells the best Sugars and Tobacco, and the largest variety of
Yankee Notions,
Silver Plated Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Fine Jewelry and Toys innumerable always on hand.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the largest and best selected stock of
Stattionery,
Blank Books,
Memorandums,
Diaries,
Family Bibles,
Hymn Books,
Prayer Books,
School Books,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
Closing out at Cost,

Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of
Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
Side Meats, &c.,
AT
DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE,
Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
RAGS taken in exchange for Goods.
jan27-1y

JOHN H. KEATLY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

Groceries for the Million.

H. B. MARTIN,

Jobber in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.
Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.
dec. 16-3m.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. COR TENTH & CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.
The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.
Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.

by a system of
ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING
original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

THEOETICAL BOOKKEEPING
Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE
EMBRACES
Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.
ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING.
The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

PATRONAGE.
The Institution is now enjoing the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.
The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with
BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES,
STATIONERY STORE,
AND A REGULAR
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,
supplied with finely-engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

To Young Men
who desire the very best facilities for a
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,
we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE
containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
President
T. E. MERCHANT,
Supt. of Office: Business.
Jan. 13, 1866

FOR SALE OR RENT.—All that large and commodious Brick Dwelling House and STORE ROOM, and lot of ground on the corner of Juniata and Union streets, in Hollidaysburg, a few lots west of Hemphill's Foundry. Possession given on the first day of April.
Terms made known by the subscriber,
R. A. M'MURTRIE, Agt.
January 13, 1866.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT
CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
A large supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices: cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS.
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.
A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,
that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.
5000 YDS. PRINTS,
From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.
Also, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.
The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a
Small Advance on First Cost.
Call & Examine.
No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.
W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

LLOYD AND CO.,
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg,
WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse,, Canal Basin.
CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co.'s New Warehouse Canal Basin.
BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin,
CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.
RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.
MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
CHOP, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin.
SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.
NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
JUST received, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, foreign and domestic.
CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.
COA Lard Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

Over—The Court.

Gone—The sleighing.

Increasing in numbers—The Good Templar Lodge in this place.

—Coasting is about played, and of course the boys will have to find some other amusement.

George Fear, Esq., of Williamsburg, this county, has resigned the office of Internal Revenue Inspector for this District, with the intention of removing South.

We are indebted to our young friend Michael Bollinger for a useful article of tin-ware from his splendid stock. Mike should be patronized, as he can suit everybody.

Nicholas Riley, convicted of the murder of James R. Crawford, was on Saturday last sentenced to six years, solitary imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Western Penitentiary.

The Good Templars of this borough are in a flourishing condition and doing much good in redeeming young men from a reckless course. We wish them success in their righteous undertaking.

We are pleased to meet our friend, Capt. Daniel Shock, of the Seventy-seventh Penna. Vols., who has just returned from the army in Texas, where he has been faithfully serving his country during the last year. He looks hale and hearty, and none the worse of his exposures. The people of Claysburg welcome him home. Long may he flourish.

We notice the finest specimens of the Photographic art it was ever our good fortune to behold. It may be seen at the Post office corner and is, we learn, the work of Mr. Bonine, taken probably, from Chimney Rocks. It is truly an ornament for the parlor or drawing room.

We are seriously in need of a Fire department in this borough. A town with the wealth of Hollidaysburg should be able to sustain, at least, one good company. As it is, the whole population would be compelled, in case of fire, to stand off and look upon the flames as they devour the property. The matter, if looked to immediately, might be the means of saving much property, for we may be visited at any time by the destructive element. We doubt not that the men of means and those who have real estate at stake would subscribe liberally and give their aid otherwise.

Lectures for this Week—*At Duff's Mercantile College, 37 Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa*:

By P. Duff—How to get rich by business—Intemperance, its fatal consequences to youth—Address to the Graduating Class.

By W. H. Duff—Commercial forms—The correct words and how to place them—Also, daily lectures upon Penmanship.

By N. B. Hatch, Esq.—Commercial Law—On Fire and Marine Insurance.

By I. N. Forner—Constructing the Day-Book in journal form, with specifications and exercises—Detecting counterfeit and altered bank notes, in which the class examine and test their proficiency upon a large number of counterfeits.

During the two past weeks we have had court in Blair county in the old fashioned way. Plenty of business and plenty of those concerned ready for business. Even the lawyers seemed willing to work, and the long accustomed cry of "break up the court" seemed to be nowhere heard. Laziness and *hot weather* were nowhere to be found. Work and industry was the order of the day. The result was a large number of cases were disposed of. Another such court will cause great delight to the public. On the first week, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace occupied all the time. Some forty new cases were docketed. We were pleased with the masterly manner by which our worthy District Attorney, Lieut. John H. Keatly discharged his whole duty. His labors in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Nicholas Riley, for the murder of James R. Crawford, on the 16th of October last, entitles him to the thanks of the public. Blair county may well be proud of him. Mr. Keatly is a young lawyer of promise and ability, and will soon rank among the best in our State. His industry and perseverance entitles him to great praise. We heartily wish him complete success.

The attention of our readers will scarcely need be directed to the announcement elsewhere, of that old and well known house, Messrs. Bradley, Chadwick & Co., New York, so long and favorably known to the jobbing trade. They have, it appears, put their entire stock of Jewelry into the market upon the popular one dollar plan, which practically affords all a chance to obtain some of their wares, at an outlay which can hardly be felt by those in circumstances the most humble.—*State Journal.*

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Whig.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

It is eminently true that man does not live by bread alone. Just now our chief nourishment seems to be all sorts of national, political and local excitements. The amendment to the Constitution as passed by the House gives a feeling of hopeful satisfaction to all thoughtful people. What mighty strides in our national progress are we now taking, and on what sure ground! Slavery abolished, and now, "whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation." The concurrence of the Senate, and then the endorsement of the several State Legislatures, will make this a complete and enduring monument of freedom and greatness.

The Governor's message elicits general admiration from our local press, not only as an able State paper, but in the gratifying results set forth; the condition of the State finances is more encouraging than was expected, and the recommendation to redeem the pledges made to soldiers who have died in the war by maintaining and educating their children; that a historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg be placed in the Capitol; that our State unites with Maryland in establishing a cemetery at Antietam; that something be done for maimed and wounded soldiers—are alike just and honorable and worthy the patriotism of our State. He also endorses the opinion of the Surgeon General, that proper preventative measures be taken against the cholera now raging in the West Indies. This is exceedingly well timed, and I trust the warning will not be in vain.

A public examination at the Girls' High School is now taking place, and thus far the young ladies have acquitted themselves very creditably. An effort has been made to increase the salaries of our public school teachers, but I am sorry to say without success. The subordinate teachers in Boston receive higher pay than the professors in our High School, and without any disparagement to our educational system, it is a noticeable fact that Massachusetts teachers are in demand all over the country, and in the several counties even of Pennsylvania. Boston teachers fill the positions which our own High School graduates ought to supply.

The trial of Christian Berger for the murder of Miss Watt was brought to a close on Saturday. This case has excited intense and general interest throughout the community, and the deportment of the prisoner during the trial was calculated to increase the feeling. So young, just past twenty, yet so unmoved and apparently indifferent, the keenest study of his expressionless face could never detect any emotion either of fear or remorse, and while the dread sentence of the law, that he be hanged by the neck till he be dead, was being read, he coolly took his tobacco from his pocket and refilled his mouth. Whether this resulted from the apathy of hopelessness or a strong effort of self control, it was alike curious and unnatural.

Alex.

OUR ALTOONA LETTER.

Altoona, Feb. 7.

For weeks past it might have been presumed by the passer-by that we of Altoona "prefer darkness rather than light"—not because our "deeds are evil, but for want of gas. That fluid, at best, has been very inferior, and part of the time we have had none at all, owing to defective machinery and want of attention on the part of the late superintendent. That gentleman, we are happy to learn, has "retired from the field," and since that occurrence we notice a decided improvement in the quality of the gas, and under the control of Mr. Durborrow, the new superintendent—who, by the way, is a gentleman of ability, taste and refinement, we hope soon to have not only a first-rate quality of gas, but an abundance of it.

Our friend around the corner, Col. Woods, who, it will be remembered, had his foot so severely mashed on the Penna. railroad some four weeks since, is we are pleased to learn still improving, and with the assistance of the crutch can walk across the room. Hope to see the Colonel on the street in a few days.

A petition for a city corporation is now before the people of the borough of Altoona; and we entertain but little doubt that its citizens will succeed in procuring such a municipal corporation. The petition meets with some little opposition by a few of the property holders, who speak disparagingly of the increase of taxes. If such men are not standing in their own light, they must certainly see that the increase on property caused by a city corporation will far overreach that on taxes.

The Beale's farm, southwest of and adjoining our town, was purchased last week by a company of heavy capitalists, among whom are Messrs. Baker, Lloyd and M'Cauley, of and near Altoona, having in contemplation the erection of a large machine or car shop rolling mill and brick factory. This will furnish employment for a large number of laboring men, and call for the building of several hundred dwelling houses during the coming summer in the western part of the borough limits.

Veteran Union No. 3, of this place, in union with the citizens, contemplate a grand and extensive ball on the evening of the 22d inst. All persons wishing to participate in tripping the light, fantastic toe on the close of the anniversary of that eventful day which gave to a grateful nation "Him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," are expected to procure tickets prior, and by so doing save confusion on that evening.

A fearful wreck amongst the freight trains occurred at Summerhill yesterday morning, causing quite delay in the trains east, but fortunately no loss of life. In the afternoon, as the Altoona accommodation train was passing through the Allegheny tunnel, a railing broke, which left the side of the cars against the arc, causing part of the hindermost car to be left in "arrears." Terrible place, that tunnel, for an accident to happen.

W. Lee Woodkok.

MARRIED.

In Martinsburg, Tuesday morning, Jan. 23d, 1865, by Rev. J. W. Schwartz, C. Edwin Applebaugh, late Sergeant Major Keystone Zouaves, and Miss Nannie Brumbaugh, of Springville, Blair co., Pa.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 7.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$9,50
Extra " "	8,75
Superfine,	8,25
White wheat per bushel,	2,00
Red " "	1,80
Rye per bushel,	85
Corn per bushel, new,	70
Oats per bushel,	45 50
Barley per bushel,	70
Potatoes per bushel,	1,25
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

RETAIL PRICES.

Family Flour per barrel,	$11.00
Extra " "	10.50
Superfine, "	9.50@10 00
Rye, per bushel,	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	85@90
Oats, per bushel,	55@60
Barley, per bushel,	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel,	1.50
Butter,	37@42
Eggs, per dozen,	.25

Flour Markets.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.

Flour dull and prices drooping; sales of superfine at $6 65@7 24, extra at $7 50@8 60, spring wheat extra family at $9@10, and fancy at $11@13. Rye flour dull at $5 50. Corn meal scarce at $4 25. Wheat sells slowly at $2 10 for red. Rye is dull at 90 cents. Corn is brisk at 74 for yellow. Oats are dull at 46 cents. Whisky dull at $2 24 @2 26.

Pittsburg, Feb. 7.

Flour in demand; sales of extra at $8 25@8 40, and extra family at $10 25@10 50. Wheat dull; sales of red at $1 98 and white at $2 08@2 10. Corn quiet at 46@47. Oats in demand at 45@47.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

feb10 1y. Williamsburgh, Kings Co. N. Y.

THE WHIG
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS of any size,
BUSINESS, WEDDING and
VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
LABELS of all kinds and sizes,
RECEIPTS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL and LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

200,000
Watches, Chains, Diamonds,
Bijouterie, &c.,
Worth nearly one Million Dollars! All to be
SOLD FOR
One Dollar Each, Without Regard To
VALUE!!!
No Article to be Paid for until you know what it is and its Value!!!

LIST OF ARTICLES!

500 Solid Silver Tea sets complete	$50 to $300
200 Rosewood and Mahogany Musical boxes	50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches	75 to 200
250 Ladies Enamelled Gold Watches	50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches	25 to 50
500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses	25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers	15 to 50
300 Elegant Oil Paintings	50 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c.	50 to 200
250 Diamond Rings	50 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles	5 to 50
10000 Gold Vest and Neck chains	15 to 30
10000 Gold Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, &c.	3 to 8
10000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Gold Rings	3 to 10
1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the newest styles	5 to 20
10000 Gold Pens with Silver and Solid Gold Holders	5 to 20
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking cups	8 to 10
3000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc.	20 to 50
2 0000 Other articles ranging from	1 to 100

The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, sealed, and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice and forwarded as directed. The holder of each certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name upon the payment of one dollar, whether that article is a two hundred and fifty dollar watch, a seventy-five dollar diamond ring or a three dollar bosom pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay one dollar apiece for all you send for however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates as follows: For five, $1; eleven $2; eighteen $3; twenty-eight $4; thirty five $5; fifty $7,50; sixty-six $10, one hundred $15; and two hundred $30.

An elegant Premium with each Club of Four Dollars or upward will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N B.—See full list of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address
BRADLEY, CHADWICK & CO.,
feb10 3t. 116 Broadway, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St. N. Y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as Leucorrhœa, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure without a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAPE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

USE THE BEST.
CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORFR
Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off,
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; healing all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions. The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction:

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet: It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.
H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan.20, '66

CARDS,
BLANKS,
AND FANCY
PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, DONE
AT THE *WHIG* OFFICE!

PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866

THE SIZE AND STANDING OF THE COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals in the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing faculties have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of twenty-five thousand dollars, placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Although but just entering on its third year, the Commercial has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the West, and in the Eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

CHARACTER AND AIMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the Commercial goes before the public on its merits, asking only just so much favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the Commercial will in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburg, it will continue to be a Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the Commercial will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty though not servile support.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence as the Commercial. In the single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average about one thousand dollars a month—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburg paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the Commercial is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capital.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Daily Reports of the Commercial of the Pittsburg, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their widespread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the Commercial alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the Commercial compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to maintain for our paper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the Commercial is a

SOUND COMPREHENSIVE AND RELIABLE NEWSPAPER.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its columns, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose. A peculiar feature of the Commercial is

"THE PULPIT,"

In which Department is given every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

The reading specially prepared under the head of

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD,

Constitutes another peculiar feature of great value.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

Is published at the following rates:

One year	$10.00
Half year	5,00
Quarter year	2,50
Per week, by carrier	25

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The weekly issue of the Commercial is not surpassed either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader—it is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

A SERMON EVERY WEEK.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2,00
In Clubs of Twenty	1.00
In Clubs of Ten	1,75

To the getter-up of a Club the paper will be sent gratis.

Address
COMMERCIAL,
No. 76 Fifth street, Pittsburg

THE WHIG
CALENDAR
FOR 1866.

SPEER'S
SAMBURG
PORT GRAPE WINE!

CASTELLA
PORT BRANDY
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILIA, OPORTO.
FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE
"HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH"
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1866.
George Bergner.....Proprietor.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH is the only Newspaper at the State Capital, which gives a resume of the daily proceedings of the Legislature, and as the session of 1866 has just commenced, those desirous of placing their names on our subscription books should not delay doing so immediately.

The morning edition of the TELEGRAPH, besides containing a condensed statement of each day's proceedings of the Legislature, gives the earliest telegraphic reports of important events throughout the country, and will contain also a synopsis of each day's proceedings of Congress, all of which is accessible to the readers along the Pennsylvania railroad west, the Northern Central north, the Lebanon Valley east, and the Cumberland Valley and other railroads, from five to eight hours in advance of the papers from New York and Philadelphia.

TERMS:

One year, in advance	$6 00
Six months, "	3 00
Three months, "	1 50
For the Session	1 50

No subscriptions taken for a less period than three months.

The Weekly Telegraph will contain a resume of all the important business transacted in Congress and the Legislature, condensed reports of the Telegraphic news which appears in the Daily Telegraph, Commercial and Financial Intelligence, and such other important matter necessary to make up first-class Political, Literary, and General News intelligence.

TERMS:

One year, in advance	$2 00
Three copies to one address, in advance,	4 50
Five copies to one address in advance, and and extra copy to sender of club,	7 50

Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Jan. 11. Harrisburg, Pa.

For Sale!

One of Fairbanks' Platform Scales, new, weighing 2,000 pounds, at Price's store.

Also one fanning or windmill, having all the late improvements—never been used. jan. 13, '66.

$10 REWARD.—Broke jail on the 7th inst, Milliken Deeter, aged about fifteen years, light hair and light complexion, and dressed in dark coat, brown pants and slouch hat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Blair county jail.
M. L. BECHTEL, Sheriff.
Hollidaysburg, Jan. 17th 1866

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles.
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.
March 19.-tf.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times, at the Whig Job Printing Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

MUSCLE AND MACHINERY.

The great objection to farming hitherto has been hard work. Farm labor is done too much by hand. What manufacturer of the present could succeed without machinery, and yet manufacturers were once without such aid. The human drudgery of the farm must be saved, if the farmer would rise, physically and intellectually, in his calling. Farmers cannot afford to be machines when thinking powers rule the world. They must use machinery and harness steam, wind and horse power to their car. This last must ever be the most common moter of the farm, as it is within the reach of all. By horse power the farmer can now mow and reap, turn and pitch, thresh and grind, saw and bore, chop feed and crush roots. It is not profitable to farm as those who lived years ago. Labor is higher, taxes are steeper, and commercial values are rising. A better agriculture must arise than the past has known, or the farmer will go under. If our hills and valleys ever become well and properly cultivated, the farmer has a work to do. Leaks must be stopped, time must be economized, intellectual and social elevations must be achieved, the farmers' clubs must be sustained, machinery must supercede muscle. To make any business tolerable, it must be shown capable of yielding something besides health and bread, and that is about all farming has hitherto shown. Farming will become profitable when the farmer best understands himself and eaves all that wastes.—*Maryland Farmer.*

HOW TO CUT AND TRIM PORK.

The following directions, says the Baltimore *Sun*, may be found useful at the killing season, to such of our readers as are "able to go the whole hog."

"Have the hog laid on his back on a stout table. Clean the carcass of the leaf fat. Take off the feet at the ankle joints. Cut the head off close to the shoulders, separating the jowl from the skull, and open the skull lengthwise on the under side, so as to remove the brains fully. Remove the the back-bone in its whole length, and with a sharp knife cut off the skin—then the fat, leaving only about one inch of fat on the spinal column. The middlings or sides are now cut from between the quarters, leaving the shoulders square-shaped, and the hams pointed, or it may be rounded to suit your fancy. The ribs are next removed partially or entirely from the sides. The trimmings of fat from the hams, and the flabby parts of the sides, are rendered up with the back-bone stripes for lard. The sausage meat is cut off from the leaf fat and ribs, and other lean pieces are used for the same purpose. The thick part of the back-bone that lies between the shoulders is called the chime; it is cut from the tapering boney end, and the latter part called the back-bone by way of distinction. The back-bone should be used while fresh; the chime is better after being smoked."

VALUE OF WEEDING.

The following experiments show the value of weeding, and are reported in the Journal of the Bath and West of England Society:

1. Seven acres of light gravelly soil were fallowed and sown broadcast: one acre was measured and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels, the six weeded acres averaged 22½ bushels per acre, a clear gain of 25 per cent.

2. A six acre field was sown with barley in find tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s per acre.. The produce of an unweeded acre was 13 bushels, of the weeded 28 bushels, thus showing a difference of 15 bushels per acre, besides the enormous advantage of having the ground cleaned for the succeeding crop.

3. Of six acres sown with oats, one acre plowed out well, and unmanured and unweeded, yielded only 17 bushels; the rest, plowed three times, manured and weeded, produce 37 bushels per acre.

WINTER MULCHING.

When dwarf pears prove rather tender from the severity of winter, nothing is better, after the exclusion of surface water, than mulching the roots with a covering of a few inches of manure. It also serves another purpose, which should not be forgotten, namely: The enriching of the soil. The rains and melting snows carry down the soluble parts to the soil; and the whole may be turned under in the spring. Now is the time, if this work has not yet been done.

Three essential points of practice in the management of the dwarf pear must not be forgotten, viz: good and constant cultivation; true and sufficient pruning at least once a year; and thinning the young fruit on the branches. The latter prevents overbearing, and the consequent stunting of the tree, and gives incomparibly fine fruit.

LOOK TO YOUR DRAINS—See that the surface drains in your winter grain fields are sufficient to carry off all the water, and be particular to open them out nicely for winter. Also look to your meadows, for on some soils timothy is badly thrown, by frequent freezings.

Good breeding is the art of showing men by external signs the internal regard which we have for them. It arises from good sense, improved by conversing with good company.

THE HOUSE-KEEPER.

HOW TO BOIL EGGS—Put the required number of eggs into a saucepan, containing boiling water sufficient to cover them, and put it in a place on the range where it will keep boiling hot, but not boil. Let them stand seven minutes. When taken up they will be found thickly and deliciously jellied throughout, and perfectly digestible. It is a much better and more certain way than boiling them.

Another method is, to let them boil gently for thirty minutes. This is an excellent plan for persons who like hard boiled eggs, or for invalids, as eggs cooked for this length of time can be easily digested by the most delicate stomachs.

OMELETTE.—Six eggs makes a good sized omelette; break them into a bowl; beat them up with a fork, with a teaspoon of salt, pepper, some chopped parsley, and a little melted butter; pour the mixture into a hot pan, in which a piece of butter, the size of an English walnut, has been melted; cook gradually, turning up the edges, and roll it over just before placing it on the dish; ham chopped fine, instead of parsley, makes "Ham Omelette."

SCALLOPED OYSTERS—Toast several pieces of bread brown, and butter them on both sides. Take a baking-dish and put the toast round the sides, instead of a crust. Pour your oysters into the dish, and season with salt, pepper, butter, and mace or cloves. Crumb bread on the top, and bake in a quick oven a quarter of an hour. Try it.

POACHED EGGS.—Carefully break fresh eggs into a shallow pan of boiling water; have ready slices of buttered toast, and when the white part has set round the yolks, take them up with a skimmer and lay each one upon a slice of bread. They are seasoned at table.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Beat up a dozen eggs and turn them into a pan, in which a little butter has been allowed to melt; throw in finely chopped boiled ham or parsley, and a little pepper and salt, and toss about rapidly to prevent sticking. Serve up on buttered toast.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE
ALWAYS AHEAD.
JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND
Corner of Blair and Montgomery street
The Second Supply
FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberally.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do.

Jan. 9, '64.

Duff's College!
IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE

TIME UNLIMITED, IN

Book Keeping,
Business Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Lectures Upon Law Ethics,
Detecting Counterfeit Money.

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own systems of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect systems in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, Steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our course of study and practice, with samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose Twenty-five cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy of either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book Keeping post-paid.

dec. 16, '65.-3m.-p.

I BOUGHT MY
FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING
At No. 1 Lloyd's Row!

It is a universally conceded FACT that

BAYERSDORFER & BUEHLER,

Has the largest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing—the Newest Goods—the tastiest styles, the best quality of work—the lowest prices—and the most obliging salesmen are to be found in Blair County. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate—suffice to say that his stock embraces every grade and description of

MENS AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,

In single garments and whole suits,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TRUNKS AND VALICES

Carpet sacks, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts of all kinds, Drawers—in a word a complete stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

While making the above announcement to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, we take the pleasure in assuring them of our determination to furnish the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and our belief from the IMMENSE and attractive stock now on hand (and to which we are constantly making large additions) a ready and desirable selection may be made, suiting the taste, befitting the style and accomodating the pocket of one and all. All are therefore invited to pay us a visit and examine and price our goods, whether wishing to purchase or merely see the styles and patterns. Everything will be cheerfully exhibited as it is no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
NO. 1!
LLOYD'S ROW,
Montgomery Street.
WM. BAYERSDORFER.

N. B. The highest cash prices paid for all kind of FUR SKINS. dec16 tf.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A. L. HOLLIDAY HAS JUST RECEIVED from St. Louis, a large number of the very finest quality of Buffalo Robes, which he offers for sale on the best terms possible. Lloyd's Row, No. 4, Hollidaysburg.

Dec. 16, '65.-m.

THE WAY
TO
MAKE MONEY
IS TO
Save It!
And the Way to Save it is to
BUY YOUR GOODS
AT
FUNK'S STORE.
Duncansville Pa.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A

Large, Attractive and Varied

ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandize!

Not excelled in Blair County, embracing among a large stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Ottaman, Cloths, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Delains, Ginghams, Prints,

BROAD CLOTHS & SACKINGS,

Also, Cloaks, Circular Sacques, &c., in elegant materials and newest styles.

SHAWLS

Elegant Broche, Shetland and Wool, double and single

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Dress and Cloak Trimings, Ribbons, Velvets, Buttons, Belting, Buckles, Hair Nets Veils, &c in great variety,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Flannels and Checks, Stripes, Tickings, Muslins, bleached and brown, table diaper, crash, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large stock, all styles and prices, for men and boys.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

A large stock, new designs, and low prices,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions

In the country—to say nothing of an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

For men, women, boys, misses and children—which he is selling at the lowest possible prices for

CASH OR BARTER!

Don't be led astray by the cries of lo here; and lo there! but put it down in your memorandum book that

FUNK'S DUNCANSVILLE STORE

Is THE PLACE to get what you want and everything you want, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

All kind of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

He returns thanks for patronage received in the past, and hopes by continued efforts to accommodate his friends and customers, and the largeness and variety of his stock, to merit and receive a continuance of the support and good will of the people.

JAMES FUNK.

Duncansville, Dec. 16, 1865.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., Philadelphia.

2-9-3-3.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
Diseases resulting from
Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
Dr. Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS.
THE GREAT STRENGTHINING
TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

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From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

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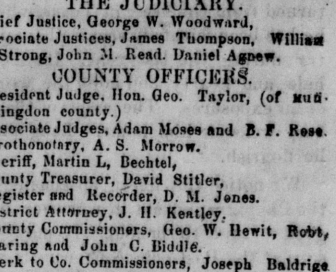

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